

# 2013 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Mi Wuk Heights Mutual Water Company**

Report Date: June 2014

*We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period ending December 31, 2013 and may include earlier monitoring data.*

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.**

**Type of water source(s) in use:** Groundwater from wells

**Name & general location of source(s):** Wells 1, 2, and 4, all located within the boundaries of the water system

**Drinking Water Source Assessment information:** A source water assessment was completed in September 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities (not associated with any contaminants in the water supply): septic systems/high density. A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at the Merced District SoCal Drinking Water Field Operations Branch, 265 W. Bullard Ave. Suite 101, Fresno, CA 93704. Or you may request a summary of the assessment be sent to you by contacting the CDPH – Drinking Water Program; Merced District at 559-447-3300, or view it online at <http://swap.des.ucdavis.edu/TSinfo/TSsources.asp?mySystem=5500060>

**Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation:**

Contact Mike Laurance at (209) 586-1225

**For more information regarding this report, contact:** Steve Durgin **Phone:** (209) 586-7349

## TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

**Public Health Goal (PHG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

**Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS):** MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

**Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS):** MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

**Regulatory Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**ND:** not detectable at testing limit

**ppm:** parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb:** parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

**TON:** the unit of measure of odor

**NTU:** the unit of measure of turbidity

**µS/cm:** the unit of measure of electrical conductivity

**<:** Level detected was less than limit indicated

**The sources of drinking water** (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

**Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink**, the USEPA and the California Department of Public Health (Department) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

**The following Tables list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent.** The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The Department allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	2011	5.9	5.3-6.7	none	none	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	2011	74	55-120	none	none	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

*\*Any violation of an MCL or AL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A <u>SECONDARY</u> DRINKING WATER STANDARD						
Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Iron (ppb)	2011-2012	<b>397*</b>	ND-1190	300	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese (ppb)	2011-2012	<b>133*</b>	ND-399	50	n/a	Leaching from natural deposits
Odor threshold (TON)	2011	1.0	1.0-1.0	3	n/a	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Turbidity (NTU)	2011	.96	.27-1.1	5	n/a	Soil runoff
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	2011	108.9	80.9-160	1000	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	2011	178	121-271	1600	n/a	Substances that form ions when in water
Chloride (ppm)	2011	2.34	2.08-2.51	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2011	6.11	1.96-13.4	500	n/a	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

*\*Any violation of an MCL is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.*

## Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

**Lead-Specific Language for Community Water Systems:** If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Mi Wuk Heights Mutual Water Company is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

## Summary Information for Violation of a MCL

**\*Iron MCL Violation:** *Iron was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 300 ug/L. The iron MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high iron levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.*

**\*Manganese MCL Violation:** *Manganese was found at levels that exceed the secondary MCL of 50 ug/L. The manganese MCL was set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects (e.g., color, taste, and odor) and the staining of plumbing fixtures (e.g., tubs and sinks) and clothing while washing. The high manganese levels are due to leaching of natural deposits.*